

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The war has caused a revival of the religious spirit in France, according to a dispatch from Paris. A similar revival of religious feeling is reported from other countries engaged in the great conflict.

Fatherhood, motherhood and all the intimacies of family life so rudely cut by war—how incredibly high, holy and important they must seem now that separation has come to show exactly what they meant to all!

Truly of religion, art, and all forms of beauty that move and breathe upon the world it may be said:

It is estimated that it is costing the warring nations \$25,000 for every soldier of the enemy killed. This is about half the value of a soldier's weight in gold; about the amount the average man in either army will earn in the course of a normal life.

By the expenditure of only a tithe of the cost of killing a man of the enemy of the nation may be made broader and better and more useful. Money spent for education, for better sanitary conditions, for the rebuilding of the arts and of commerce would add permanently to the wealth of the nation, material, moral and spiritual.

GERMANY HATES BRITAIN.

The Main Reason For Its Torrent of Abuse.

Looked at from one point of view, Germany's special hatred of Britain and the immeasurable abuse that she is outpouring on her, may be accepted as evidence that the economic campaign is bringing home to the people of the Fatherland even more the seriousness of the position that has resulted from the closing of the sea against everything that ministers to the normal life of a great economic State.

70. And after a little while—Peter evidently stood by making as bold a front as possible. By keeping company with the enemies of the Fatherland he would be accounted an enemy. At least so he thought. But they said to Peter—Not once or twice, but several times, was Peter confronted with the fact. He not only looked like a Galilean, but he spoke like one.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, NOVEMBER 15.

Lesson VII. Jesus and Peter. Mark 14: 27-31, 53, 54, 66-72. Golden Text, 1 Cor. 10: 12.

27. All ye shall be offended—At the very time when Jesus might have turned all his attention to himself he thinks of the disciples. They would suffer because of him that night. And he wanted to relieve their pain. It was inevitable that the shepherds must be taken and the sheep scattered.

28. Howbeit, after I am raised up, I will go before you into Galilee—They would be united again and he would be with them. So the sorrow of Gethsemane and the pain of Calvary were to be changed into the joy of Galilee.

29. But Peter said unto him. Although all shall be offended, yet will not I—The brag that always reflects in some unfavorable way upon others. Peter not only boasted himself because of his supposed bravery, he also discredited the other disciples.

30. Even this night, thou shalt deny me three times—Jesus knew Peter. He spoke quietly to him. It would almost seem as though Jesus spoke so quietly that the others did not overhear.

31. He spake exceeding vehemently—A great many people take vengeance for much strength. It is frequently the dissipation of what little strength remains. There was no real bravery in Peter, for bravery is as silent as the deep flowing stream.

Verses 53, 54. See Lesson Text Studies for November. court—The trial was taking place in an upper room. One of the maids of the high priest—There was no rest, evidently, in the house of the high priest during those hours of darkness.

68. But he denied, saying—He was caught and he knew it. He now does what the coward always does; tries to evade the issue. I neither know, nor understand what thou sayest—This maid spoke a different word from that which Peter used. It would seem that Peter, understanding plainly what she said, tried to make out he did not understand her.

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71. But he began to curse and to swear, I know not this man of whom you speak—The abyss was yawning; Peter had been standing upon its edge. His vehement activity caused him to lose his balance and he fell headlong. He did not convince his accusers that he had not been one of Jesus' followers. His denials, with cursing and swearing, might have assured them that he had left Jesus and now was not a disciple.

72. And straightway the second time the cock crew. And Peter called to mind the word—Es was so busy denying when the cock crew the first time and so afraid of bodily danger that he did not notice the warning sound. Now he had gone as far as he could in denying Jesus, and, doubtless, he also felt assured he was in no danger of bodily harm. He was meditating on the awfulness of his act when the cock crew the second time. Now when he thought thereof, his better nature, his true self, came to the



Indian Lancer Outposts in France—Indian Cavalry on the Actual Fighting Front.

front. He could look upon his true other self, his evil side, which caused him to deny his Master. And what a mean, small, shrunken self he saw!

FAITHFUL CANADA.

By W. Jas. Savage.

You have heard of the call to arms, sir, Of Canada, loyal and true, To fight for the mother country, Under the Red, White and Blue.

And you noticed how well they responded, The bravest of Canada's sons, Were ready, aye, ready when called for, And anxious to shoulder their guns.

Unmindful of what lay before them, On battlefields over the foam, They decided to fight for Old England And forfeit the comforts of home.

They came from the town and the country, To make one fine, glorious stand, For liberty, justice and freedom, The pride of their native land.

'T was a sight that would fill you with pride, sir, To see the brave boys go away To the camp at Quebec where they drilled them.

And got them in shape for the fray, Each heart was as light as a school boy's, Not a sign of regret did they show, When a boy shouted, 'Are we down-hearted?'

From each one came the clear answer, 'No.' But, see, on the platform is standing, A mother with face pale and sad, The heart brimming over with sorrow, As she bids a farewell to her lad.

'Good-bye and God bless you,' she said, Although it is breaking my heart To see you go off to the battle, 'Tis duty, and so we must part.'

Wives, sweethearts, mother, and sisters, All gather to bid them God-speed, And the train speeds away. There's a sample Of Canada's heroes indeed.

And just a few weeks have elapsed, sir, Since we gave them a last farewell, When they went to the camp for training, And I think they have done real well.

For to-day they're in Old England, Walking the word to go, All willing to do their duty, And ready to meet the foe.

Some people would have us believing, That it's loyalty Canadians lack, And that our desire is to sever Ourselves from the Union Jack.

But just let that man come before me, That ever dare raise such a kick, And in less than no time he'll be nursing A lump on his head from a brick.

For, sir, you can rest with assurance, That Canada's aim is to do The same for the dear old Homeland As Homeland has done for you.

As a daughter will stick to her mother, And meet trouble hand in hand, Just so will our fair Dominion Stick to the Motherland.

Military Resources. Some idea of the British Empire's military resources may now be gained from the following figures, accepting the Premier's statement as to the number of purely British troops which will shortly be available:

Table with 2 columns: Resource Name and Quantity. Includes Regular Army (1,200,000), Reserves (214,000), Territorials (300,000), India (70,000), Canada (40,000), Australia (30,000), New Zealand (10,000), and South Africa (1,854,000).

HEALTH

Communicable Diseases.

With the approach of the autumn and winter months, a word to wise parents in regard to communicable diseases, if heeded, might prove of great value in preventing unecessarily loss of life and the spread of these preventable diseases. During the summer, when children spend their days in the open, the incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria is much less than during the inclement months, when so many are brought together in the schools and in their own homes.

We urge the parent to watch closely the health of every child, and not at any cost to regard lightly a complaint of sore throat. Such a complaint should be immediately attended to by a physician.

Remember that the early administration of antitoxin means life and that delay is dangerous. Rash Also a Sign.

Moreover, do not conceal the occurrence of a rash, however trivial it may seem, for the sake of the patient himself, and of those who come in contact with him.

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Fashion Hints

Suggestions on Season's Furs.

Kolinsky is the popular fur of the moment. Like many popular fashions, it is not new. Kolinsky was used last year by Callot and Poiret. This year it is dipped to a deeper brown than it was last year.

A Russian furrier in New York has launched in the smart houses a wolf fur, each hair of which is dyed by hand and it is not expensive—two features which ought to make it popular. It is made up with brown millinery velvet into muffs and neckpieces.

Common backyard goat, deprived of any unpleasantness, is used by Dreocoll in many of the best coat suits. The hair is left in its original long, coarse state.

Ermine capes without black flecks are made on circular lines, lined with brilliant Martine silks of orange and blue. Last year all-white ermine was used, and it was so attractive that it is to be revived this year.

Coats, dolmans and fanciful capes for afternoon wear are made of baby lamb with novelty linings in gay colors. New neck pieces of baby lamb and moleskin are exceptionally novel.

Many short wraps in baby lamb have circular ruffles of lamb at the lower edge. Shoulder pieces of baby lamb are cut with a square panel that hangs to the waist and is weighted down with jet tassels at the corner.

The muff, fabric and collar sets of fur are an extremely popular, although those of other furs are very good. Nutria is a new fur that is used in wide bands on velvet suits.

The new muffs are immense. They look like ornamental soft cushions. One smart shape is the crescent, with a small opening at each side for the ears. These big muffs are stiffened and they are so soft that they roll up like a ball.

The new linings form the greatest novelty of the new furs. Brilliant colors are used, among them old gold and Egyptian blue. The Martine satins are well exploited. These are also pictorial linings.

One for instance, was a superb mantle of baby lamb, a lining of blue and silver brocade showing Apollo driving his flaming chariot across the sky.

THE FARM.

IMPORTANT BUTTER NOTICE.

The regulations made under the authority of the Dairy Industry Act, 1914, came into force on September 1st, and provide that when dairy butter is put up in blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper, the paper shall be printed or branded with the words "Dairy Butter" in letters at least one-quarter inch square, in addition to any other wording that the buttermaker may desire to use.

There are many defences of war, all of them shameful. But no one of them is quite so shameful, perhaps, as that which is drawn from the Bible. As an attempt to shield a monstrous evil behind humanity's reverence for a great literature is worthy of no more respectful answer than that which Wendell Phillips gave to a similar plea on behalf of slavery.

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER MADE BY MRS. JOHN DOE, ROSE BANK FARM, DORVILLE, ONTARIO.

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER Made from Separator Cream. By MRS. JOHN DOE, ROSE BANK FARM, DORVILLE, ONTARIO.

The full text of 'The Dairy Industry Act, 1914,' and the regulations made thereunder, are published as Bulletin No. 42, Dairy and Cold Storage Series, which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Sure Thing. 'I wonder,' mused the heires, 'if Jimmy knew I have money?' 'Yes' 'Then he knows.'

Talk is said to be cheap, but many a man has had to pay dear for things he said.

BATTLES FOLLOWED BY RAIN.

Downpour Has Sometimes Had Influence on the Issue.

It is one of the extraordinary things of warfare that a big battle invariably produces torrents of rain.

History contains innumerable instances, both on land and sea, and on more than one occasion the storm or showers that followed an engagement had no small influence upon the life of nations, says Pearson's Weekly.

We can hardly have a better example than that recorded in 1588, when England was threatened by the great Spanish Armada. After its encounter with our own fleet it was, as we all know, struck by a heavy storm, which completed the work of our own gallant seamen.

The soldiers who fought at Marlborough under the leadership of Marlborough at Blenheim in the year of 1704 had to suffer the misery of successive downpours after their brilliant victory.

Marlborough was anxious to follow up his victory without delay, but his men were so worn by the fatigue of the battle and the discomforts caused by heavy rains and the contingencies of warfare that he was unable to push on for several days.

On June 16, 1815, the British defeated the French at Quatre Bras, and Napoleon worsted the wily Blucher at Ligny, both within measurable distance of Waterloo. The heavy rains which followed these engagements made the clayey soil almost impossible for cavalry manoeuvres at Waterloo (fought on June 18), and so crippled the tactics of Napoleon and greatly assisted those of the Duke of Wellington.

The victory in any case, but experts are of the opinion that the rain was an ally of some value. During the early weeks of the siege of Sebastopol, in 1854, the roar of cannon and explosion of bombs was followed, day by day, by heavy downpours of rain, until, as we read, our men stood in the trenches knee-deep in mud. A terrible gale broke over the Black Sea and caused great disaster to our transports, and on the heels of this tempest came a heavy, steady downpour of rain that brought death to hundreds of our gallant fellows.

In yet another instance the heavy cannonading of a siege brought in its train a disturbance of the elements. This was just prior to the fall of Plevna, in 1877, when the moisture of the clouds was turned to snow as it fell, and, by increasing the sufferings of the besieged, helped to make Osman come to the determination to try a last chance for freedom.

The explanation of the rain is comparatively simple, and has been made use of for the benefit of agriculture in various parts of the world. The atmosphere is laden with moisture, a concussion caused by loud reports or noises will often result that the drops of water fall to the earth. This has been practically tested when farmers have been growing over the drought, and scientists have induced the desired rainfall by causing cannon to be discharged at altitudes varying with the locality. When, however, the discharge is continuous, as in battle, it is obviously more effective.

Madge—So the great specialist cured her of her nervousness! Marjorie—Yes; his fee was so large, she concluded she couldn't afford to have it any more.

Waived the Other Chance. 'At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning I will be prepared to answer your proposal of marriage.'

'Why the delay?' 'It gives me time to play far with another suitor. If he doesn't come across when he hears of your offer, I'll take you.'

'Under the circumstances I must withdraw my offer.'

'Must you? Then under the circumstances I waive the other chance and take you.'

From Antwerp to Perth. The following is an extract from a letter received by a Perth (Scotland) lady from a friend in Antwerp:

'I cannot imagine how popular your country is with us on account of your boundless generosity and touching welcome of the Belgian refugee families. Every one says that it is altogether safe, and that there is only one country. Great Britain, that is truly capable of such great sacrifices.'

Not Literary. Jail Visitor—You say that a lot of books brought you here, my poor man!

Prisoner—Yes, mam; pocket-books.

THE WAR AND THE BIBLE

The Good Book Neither Justifies Nor Counsels Conflicts Between Nations

'They shall beat their swords into ploughshares.'—Isaiah ii., 4. 'Put up thy sword into its place.'—Matthew xxv., 52.

There are many defences of war, all of them shameful. But no one of them is quite so shameful, perhaps, as that which is drawn from the Bible.

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Young Folks

Mrs. Bed's Party.

'Come, children, put away your playthings. It is time to get ready for the party.'

Dotty pointed just a little, but Bobby put his soldiers away at once; their mother always made Mrs. Bed's parties seem very attractive.

'What shall I wear to-night?' That was always Dotty's first question. 'You may wear the pretty white gown that I have just finished.'

answered her mother with a smile. 'It has a round neck and elbow sleeves; it is trimmed with fine lace, and blue ribbon is tied into bows on the shoulders. The dress trails on the floor.'

Dotty clapped her hands. 'Who will be at the party, mother?' asked Bobby. It was always the same people at every party, but the children were never tired of hearing their mother name the guests.

'Well, Mrs. Mattraux will be there. She always helps Mrs. Bed make her guests happy and contented. As she is of a retiring nature, very little will be seen of her, but her presence will be felt; then Mr. and Mrs. Sheet, who are always restful, will help receive; the Misses Pillow will come with their cousin, Mr. Bolster; the Misses Blanket will be there to-night—some of them has been in school during the summer. As they are twins, you will not know one from the other, but you will not care; both are agreeable.'

'Mr. Spread will be there early in the evening, but before the party begins he usually goes away with Mr. Footboard. It is the same way with Miss Counterpane. She helps during the day, but she never stays to the party; little girls like Dotty and Dimple stay till the break of day. Bobby held her trailing white gown and joyously they followed their mother up the broad stairs to Mrs. Bed's party.—Youth's Companion.

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TRIBUTE

General French Sa

Work in

A despatch from London. The Official Press Bureau statement issued Wednesday tribute to the bravery and ability of the Indian troops serving in France and saying that they are a great work notwithstanding that the nature of the work which they are fighting is different from that to which they are accustomed. General Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the field, has expressed himself as greatly pleased at the bearing of these troops.

ATTEMPTS

Aviator Drops Bom

Tan

A despatch from Amsterdam. A despatch from the Amsterdam Telegraph says it is obvious that the Germans abandoned their attempts to both banks of the river. German troops have retreated eastward in Bruges and continue the allies' lines dropped that on German naphtha tank.

LURED ENEM

French Delivered a B

Germany

A despatch from Paris says a story of an exciting incident took place near an important bridge over the Oise, not far from Simigny, has been received. The French were ordered to the bridge at once. They placed quick-fires, which played havoc twenty minutes in the German ranks and prevented the German advance. Suddenly the air sounded for a French retreat.

TSING-TAU WON FOR THEM

Kaiser's Fortress in China

renders to Japs and British.

A despatch from Tokyo says: The German fortress of Tsing-tau, stronghold and chief settlement of the colony of Kiau-choo, has been rendered to the Japanese and British forces, according to official announcement made here.

The first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress, the announcement says, occurred when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the first line of defence. Two hundred prisoners were taken by the allies in this operation.

The Germans hoisted the white flag at the weather observation post near at Tsing-tau. The quick capitulation of the Germans was the cause of much surprise and joy to the men of the army and navy operating against it, and also to the people of Tokio.

The charge against the middle fort was a brilliant one. It was led by General Yoshimi Yamada, with the head of companies of infantry and engineers.

The number of the German army have not been announced.

The fall of Tsing-tau ends the most picturesque of the minor phases of the great war on land. On two continents and in many of the islands of the seas where colonies of the warring nations were planted, combats of more or less interest have taken place, garrisons have been captured and towns occupied, but in the little German colony on the south side of the Chantung peninsula of China there has been going on since late in August a reduced scale of war that from all accounts has duplicated nearly all the features of those battles in Europe that have resulted in the capture of fortified positions.

LOSS OF GERMA

Union of Hilaire Belloc,

Expert

A despatch from London says: Hilaire Belloc, writing to the Daily Express, estimates the German losses upon the front at 1,750,000 men. 'I know,' he writes, 'that this figure looks very large, but the various losses which it is arrived at are based, open to criticism. It is based, by a little manipulation of the figures, to make out a much larger total. I have the figure, on the contrary, to fix at a conceivable minimum. It is 1,750,000, includes the sick, fatigue and accidental losses, but not the losses of more than 1,250,000 men. He writes, 'have, I suppose, to within the last two